I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe:
And firſt, few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay, I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed ontempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves? *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *ſpark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with awkward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentlemen wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full*.] Lively; briſk; airy.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humour'd than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.

He with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden' fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n God himſelf, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle* which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To iſſue in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
*Sparkled* in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to glitter.

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ſpeappa, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.



Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk*. *n. ſ.* [ſpeapphapoc, Saxon.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus*.]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar*.] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals; or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles called ſtalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπασμος.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm*. *Wiſeman.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm*.] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit*.

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell-fiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcar. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ſpatt, ſpit, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſpatter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

SPATTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*. *n. ſ.* White behen. A plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Latin.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

*Spatula* is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſparvent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] his diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſtas hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*,
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpeelan, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on ivy'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain againſt the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* ſpæl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle ſhe luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*





God ſaid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *ſpawn* abundant, living ſoul! *Milton.*

Theſe ponds, in ſpawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *ſpawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *ſpawn* of ſuch as theſe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And quaſht the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

This atheiſtical humour was the *ſpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs.

Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.

2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is ſo ill a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPAW'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn*.] The female fiſh.

The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd*. *Cleaveland.*

The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpay'd*; the *ſpay'd* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive, *ſpoken*; ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.

*Speaking* is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *ſpake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam.* i. 13.

2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech.

Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament, againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Theſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute.

A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, ſir, is able to *ſpeak* for himſelf when a knave is not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And ſhe *ſpeaks* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ſtill *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To diſcourſe; to make mention.

Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Lot went out and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen.* xix. 14.

The fire you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal deluge which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæſar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addiſ.*

Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accuſation, yet Chryſoſtom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

4. To give ſound.

Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs; to converſe with.

Thou can'ſt not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at ſea. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I *ſpake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me theſe news for true. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald ſent for to come into the great baſſa; Soliman diſdaining to *ſpeak with* him himſelf. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Saul *ſpake* not any think that day. *1 Sam.* xx. 26.

Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſth.* vii. 9.

Conſider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds. *Judges.*

They ſat down with him upon the ground, and none *ſpake* a word. *Job* ii. 13.

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts* xix. 9.

You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *ſpeak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*



What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them ſubſtances. *Locke.*

Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are underſtood only by ſuch a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's muſick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompenſed. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. To addreſs; to accoſt.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, ſmile upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair, and ſay, what wanteſt thou? *Eccluſ* xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak*.]

1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.

2. Having the power of ſpeech.

Say,
How cam'ſt thou *ſpeakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.]

1. One that ſpeaks.

Theſe names grew ſo general, as the authors were loſt in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In converſation or reading, find out the true ſenſe, idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*

Common *ſpeakers* have only one ſet of ideas, and one ſet of words to cloath them in; and theſe are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phraſe is *torret jecur*;
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wiſh no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have diſabled myſelf like an elected *ſpeaker* of the houſe. *Dryd*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet*. *n. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught *ſpeaking trumpet* how to ſound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpyſ-per*, Welſh; ſpere, Saxon; *ſpire*, Dutch; *ſpare*, old French; *ſparum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance.

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himſelf did rear,
Like ſome tall tree; upon it ſeem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his graſp
What ſeem'd both ſhield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*

The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd up lion, reſolute and flow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear*. *Thomſon.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.

The borderers watching, until they be paſt up into ſome narrow creek, below them, caſt a ſtrong corded net athwart the ſtream, with which, and their loud ſhouting, they ſtop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old cuſtom, ſhare them with ſuch indifference, as if a woman with child be preſent, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point alſo obſerved by the *ſpear*-hunters in taking of ſalmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.

Let them not lie leſt they ſhould *ſpear*, and the air dry and ſpoil the ſhoot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs*.] Long ſtiff graſs.

Tickle our noſes with *ſpeargraſs* to make them bleed; and then beſlubber our garments with it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man*.] One who uſes a lance in fight.

The *ſpearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Latin.]

1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies.

A *ſpecial* idea is called by the ſchools a ſpecies. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Moſt commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning inſtead of ſmiling. *Sidney.*

The ſeveral books of ſcripture having had each ſome ſeveral occaſion and particular purpoſe which cauſed them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*



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